

JULY

# Jacksonville Republican

"The Price of Liberty is eternal Vigilance."

VOL. 28. NO. 28.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA., JULY 9, 1864.

WHOLE NO. 143.

## OBITUARY.

"How sleep the brave who sink to rest,  
With all their country's wishes blest!  
When spring, with dewy fingers cold,  
Returns to deck their hallowed mold,  
There should dress a sweeter sod,  
Than Fancy's feet have ever trod."

By fairy hands their knell is rung,  
By hours unseen their dirge is sung;  
Then Honor comes a piteous gray,  
To dress the turf which wraps their clay,  
And Freedom shall unburied rest,  
To dwell in Earth's last quietest.

Enrolled on the roll of the brave, who calmly set to death the tyrant, and to pay the price of freedom, was the name of **HOPKINS TEXAS PRASONS**. He was the son of Hugh and Catherine Francis, was born in Winchester, Tenn., Feb. 1st, 1846, met a soldier's glorious fate on the battle plain of Ga., June 22nd, 1864; his mortal remains were interred in the burial ground of Jacksonville, Ala., June 26th, 1864. From early childhood he seemed different from others so young as he; his youthful fancy never pictured bright prospects of earthly honor and happiness, but every action manifested a strong desire to inherit the glory of the children of God. When at evening's holy hour, he was taught, in infancy, by a Christian mother, to list "Our Father which art in Heaven," oft times questions, concerning Heaven, the angels and eternal things, indicated the deep spirituality of his infantile soul.

Blessed with such training, his young heart early unfolded to drink in the sweet lessons of Heavenly wisdom, and at the age of twelve years, he became wise unto salvations through Him, "who out of the mouth of babes and sucklings hath perfected praise." At the same time he attached himself to the C. P. Church, and from that period his exemplary piety has been a "living epistle known and read by all men." Uniting a strong intellect, great firmness, retiring modesty and great affection, with all the graces of the Christian, his character presented a harmonious combination of all these rare qualities which, at once, adorn and ennoble manhood. "None knew him but to love him, none named him but to praise." To a fond sensitive heart like his, the ties of home and friendship are peculiarly sacred; but alas! these golden bonds were rudely severed by the cruel hand of war.

Fleeing before the approach of an invader, Col. Francis removed his family from Winchester Jan. Feb., 1862, and sought refuge for loved ones in a land of strangers. So long banished from the home of his childhood, Turner very often expressed a desire to revisit the cherished spot around which so many sweet recollections dwell. He often said, when fondly dreaming of tomorrow's sun, as dawning upon our land in peace: "Ah! my home, sweet home, dear are the memories of thee, when will I live in it again, in the joy of my downfallen, degraded Tennessee." Imbued with the sublime spirit of Christian patriotism, he gazed with morbid anxiety upon his country's struggles. Home and all its associations intensified the ardor of his youthful soul, and when he marked the desolations wrought by the ruthless invaders, upon the stately homes and fair fields of his own loved Tennessee, his heart swelled, and his arm was uplifted for his mother State—Obeying the call of patriotism, he enlisted in Jan., 1864, in the 23rd Tenn. Cavalry, Brown's Brigade. With uplifted arm and courageous heart, he stood with his gallant comrades endeavoring to hurl back the advancing columns of the merciless foe, who had despoiled his home, and who were seeking the overthrow of that cause so dear to freedom. In the thunder of battle the shining musket, "it is enough," the weapon fell and beloved Turner was numbered among the martyrs of freedom. No laurels of triumph wreathed his brow, but the Captain of his salvation gave unto the faithful soldier a crown of life. His tones were not heard in the joyous strains of victory on the crimson field of conflict, but his voice mingled in the glorious anthems of redeeming love in the courts of Heaven. Father, mother, brothers and sisters were for the loss of one so pure, so noble, so good, but planning like a rainbow, upon the dark brow of bereavement, is the precious assurance mingling with the low farewell breathed into his mother's ear, "Mother, grieve not, for if I fall on the battle field, I feel that I will be saved."

How precious is the memory of the death of such a Christian hero; for ours is this country, for he was one of the purest martirs; precious to his family, for he was a dutiful son, affectionate brother, tender and well beloved by the entire household; precious to his God, for it is written, "preaching the sight of the Lord is the death of life."

Departed this life, at the residence of her father-in-law near Ladoga, Ala., on the 24th day of May, 1864, Margaret Stewart, wife of J. C. Stewart, at the 48th year of her age. She was born in the State of South Carolina. She was a member of the Presbyterian Church, and a true Christian. She leaves a small family of three children to mourn her loss, besides a large circle of relatives and friends.

At the time of her death, her husband was in the army, and did not have the opportunity of being with her on her death bed. She lived as all other Christians should live in the service of our Heavenly Father. Their loss is her gain.

W. J. A.  
Spring Garden, June 28, 1864.

## THOMAS R. ROWLAND.

The doubt and hopes of friends regarding the fate of him whose name is at the head of this notice, are now dispelled. A letter from a kind friend, Mr. Hugh Miller, to his affectionate and only brother, John Rowland, that Thomas died at the house of Mr. Newton Webb, in Synthonia, Ky., at 8 o'clock A. M., on Thursday, Oct. 16th, 1862, from the effects of a wound inflicted in the battles of Augusta, or the Ohio river.

The letter states that he was taken with a chill at 2 o'clock on Monday, the day his friends, (among whom was his only brother), left him, and gradually grew worse until his death. He talked frequently of his wife and children, and his last words and thoughts were of them.

The day after his death, in the evening, his remains were decently interred in the burying ground of Synthonia, Ky., followed by many of the citizens, male and female, whose thoughts, in the words of the writer, "wandered away in sympathetic sorrow to his widowed wife and orphans in their desolate home."

He was kindly and attentively nursed while he lasted. His appointed day had come.

## ATTENTION.

EXCLUSIVE OFFICE CALHOUN CO. ALA. }  
Jacksonville, July 5, '64. }  
All men between the ages of seven-  
teen and fifty years, who failed to come  
and enroll themselves, will save trouble  
to come forward and do so forthwith.  
All that have filed an application for de-  
tail or exemption, must come immedi-  
ately and give in their age and the num-  
ber of family, white and black. Those  
making application that have govern-  
ment contracts, must bring copy of  
contract. Those making application  
who are in the employment of others, will  
see to having the application changed, as  
it has to be made by the owner of the  
shop, yard or mill as the case may be.  
All those making application here-  
after will set forth all the above facts in  
their application.

W. J. BETHUNE, Capt. & En-  
rolling Officer Calhoun Co. Alabama.

**To Real Agents.**  
If you have any corn on hand that  
you failed to get on in time, please return  
it immediately, and the order is turned over  
to you for corn, I excepted, and if there  
is any upon which you received no corn,  
you might as well return them to my office so that  
I can get credit for them, else they will be a  
charge to the County. Also send in all  
sacks of corn distributed this year, as our ac-  
counts in getting more corn, depends very much  
on the number of sacks returned to me.

A. WOODS, Judge.

## County Bonds for the Soldiers.

Congress has authorized the issue of  
"bounty bonds," each representing one  
hundred dollars, says the Columbia  
South Carolina, one of which each pri-  
vate soldier shall be entitled to receive  
on the first of October next, provided  
he has been at his post in the army from  
the first of April up to the present.  
These "bounty bonds" are to bear interest  
at six per cent., and considering the  
condition of their grant, they will have  
a certain honorary character over and  
above their pecuniary value. A special  
additional tax of one percent, besides  
the other Confederate taxes, is also im-  
posed, to guarantee the bonds; and in  
the case of this Confederacy securing  
its independence of which there is no  
reasonable doubt—they will be real value  
for the amount on their face, and  
produce six dollars annually in gold. It  
is to be hoped that the soldiers  
whose good deeds shall have earned  
this certificate, will prize it at more than  
its money rate, as a high attestation of  
his faithful service to his country during  
the present great and perilous civil  
campaign. Speculators, brokers, and  
money changers will of course endeavor  
to buy the securities for a trifle; and if  
the soldiers tempted by a small sum in  
hand, should be tempted to do so, it will  
make them many extortioners would  
make a fortune, and then and of sol-  
diers would lose, not only a diploma of  
honor, which would be dear with all  
their children after them, but also a sub-  
stantial fund which is to produce each  
year, more than money than the principal  
if put in Confederate paper at this  
rate. The "bounty bonds" will have  
been hard to buy.

Montgomery Advertiser.

## Probate Court of Calhoun County.

Special Term, June 25th, 1864.

THIS day came Peter Black, and filed  
his petition, together with a paper  
purporting to be the last will and testa-  
ment of P. P. Black, deceased, set-  
ting out, among other things, that he  
died, executed a will in his life time,  
and that he died on the 6th day of June,  
1864, that he left neither wife or chil-  
dren, but left a brother and sisters,  
his next of kin, his heirs at law, and  
among said heirs are the following non-  
residents, to wit: Lucinda Jones, wife  
of James Jones, who resides in Carroll  
county, State of Georgia, Walter B.  
Black, who resides in a township county,  
State of Georgia, and William D. Black,  
who resides in the State of Arkansas,  
county unknown; and that Daniel Black  
who resides in Calhoun county, but is  
now absent from the State in the army.

Petitioner prays that a day be set for  
proving said will and admitting the same  
to probate, and that notice be given  
said non-resident heirs, and the said  
Daniel Black by publication in the Jack-  
sonville Republican, a newspaper pub-  
lished in said county, and that citations  
issue to the resident heirs.

It is therefore ordered by the court,  
that Monday the 18th day of July next  
be set for proving the said will, and  
admitting the same to probate. It is  
further ordered that publication be made  
in the Jacksonville Republican, a news-  
paper published in said county, for three  
successive weeks prior to the said  
18th day of July, 1864, as a notice to  
said parties to be and appear at the  
court house, in said county, on said 18th  
day of July, 1864, when and where  
they can contest the probating said will  
if they desire.

Done at office this 25th day of  
June, A. D. 1864.

A. WOODS,  
Judge of Probate.

July 2, 1864.

## NOTICE.

LETTERS of Administration upon the Es-  
tate of G. W. Smalley, decd., having been  
granted to the undersigned, on the 23rd day  
of May, 1864, by the Hon. John N. Franklin,  
Judge of the Probate Court of DeKalb county,  
notice is hereby given that all persons having  
claims against said estate, will be required to  
present them within the time allowed by  
law, or they will be barred.

J. C. CUNNINGHAM, Exr.

## ATTENTION.

EXCLUSIVE OFFICE CALHOUN CO. ALA. }  
Jacksonville, July 5, '64. }  
All men between the ages of seven-  
teen and fifty years, who failed to come  
and enroll themselves, will save trouble  
to come forward and do so forthwith.  
All that have filed an application for de-  
tail or exemption, must come immedi-  
ately and give in their age and the num-  
ber of family, white and black. Those  
making application that have govern-  
ment contracts, must bring copy of  
contract. Those making application  
who are in the employment of others, will  
see to having the application changed, as  
it has to be made by the owner of the  
shop, yard or mill as the case may be.  
All those making application here-  
after will set forth all the above facts in  
their application.

W. J. BETHUNE, Capt. & En-  
rolling Officer Calhoun Co. Alabama.

**To Real Agents.**  
If you have any corn on hand that  
you failed to get on in time, please return  
it immediately, and the order is turned over  
to you for corn, I excepted, and if there  
is any upon which you received no corn,  
you might as well return them to my office so that  
I can get credit for them, else they will be a  
charge to the County. Also send in all  
sacks of corn distributed this year, as our ac-  
counts in getting more corn, depends very much  
on the number of sacks returned to me.

A. WOODS, Judge.

## ATTENTION.

There will be an Election opened and  
held at the different Election Precincts  
in Calhoun County, Alabama, on the  
first Monday in August next, for the  
purpose of electing a Clerk of the Cir-  
cuit Court and four County Commis-  
sioners; and the following named per-  
sons are hereby appointed Inspectors of  
said Election, to-wit:

Jacksonville, Pre No 1—Geo. W.  
Matthews, D. C. Wray & A. Adams.  
Alexandria, Pre No 2—John M.  
Creek, Jasper C. Powers and Joshua R.  
Walker.

Court Ground, Pre No 3—A. Skel-  
ton, Alfred Wight and John A. Fin-  
ley.

Court Ground, Pre No 4—B. Mar-  
ple, William Kennedy and William  
Castleberry.

Holkville, Pre No 5—A. Downing, J.  
A. Weatherly and Patton Brothers.

Peecks Hill, Pre No 6—J. J. Lazebny  
J. M. Farthing and G. Finch.

Court Ground, Pre No 7—Jonathan  
Phillips, Michael Dickinson and J. N.  
Laniers.

Warden's Shop, Pre No 8—Benja-  
min Noyd, Charles Littlejohn, W.  
B. Doss.

Ladoga, Pre No 9—William Young,  
Neal Ferguson and H. B. Doss.

Cross Plains, Pre No 10—B. Prich-  
ard, J. F. Dally and J. W. Leblanc.

Robert's Town, Pre No 11—J. W.  
Whitfield, Oswald Griffin, G. B. Sisson,  
White Plains, Pre No 12—E. Kerr,  
M. P. Johnson and C. G. Morgan.

Yod's Cross Roads, Pre No 13—John  
C. Ellison, Sarker E. S. on and John F.  
Davis.

Oxford, Pre No 14—W. B. Turnip-  
seed, John M. Fobbs and J. M. Jones.

Sugar Hill, Pre No 15—S. Jenkins,  
Reed Ross and Lane M. Newton.

Plant Grove, Pre No 16—Abner Cot-  
ter, J. C. Barker, W. Wagon.

Alternately Pre No 17—J. W. Jones,  
Wm. Newman, J. M. Owens.

Fair Play, Pre No 18—James Bar-  
ber, S. M. Carruth, D. M. Barr.

Three Threes, Pre No 19—Wm. R.  
Brown, sr., A. D. Chandler, James A.  
Sunnely.

Court Ground, Pre No 20—B. F.  
Parker, J. M. Canus and Wm. Howell.

Court Ground, Pre No 21—Matthew  
Alexander, R. W. Hoge and H. Hat-  
field.

Sulphur Springs, Pre No 22—Z.  
Henderson, J. T. Finley and F. Crow.

Kansas, Pre No 23—John Weems, I. P.  
Moragne and T. Bennett.

Pleasant Hill, Pre No 24—Wm. H.  
Pensell, J. W. McDaniels & J. R. North-  
cutt.

The Constables of said Election pre-  
cincts are hereby appointed the return-  
ing officers for their respective Pre-  
cincts, this 1st day of July, 1864.

D. OWEN, Sheriff of  
Calhoun Co. Ala.

Mary E. Abbott,  
by her next friend,  
Jefferson A. Ford,  
Chancery Divi-  
sion of Alabama—Returns before the Register  
in vacation, Monday May 30, 1864.

Be it remembered, that on the day and  
year aforesaid, before the said Register, ap-  
peared Thomas S. Cooper, as Solicitor for the  
Complainant, and in his oath in writing that  
he is informed and believes that the Defend-  
ant conceals himself, so that process cannot  
be served upon him. It is therefore, on mo-  
tion of the Complainant, ordered by the said  
Register, that the said Defendant is hereby  
required to appear or demand to said bill,  
within sixty days from the date of the pub-  
lication of this order, and that upon his fail-  
ure to do so, a default confession will be ren-  
dered against him, and that notice of this or-  
der be given by publication, at least one  
week for four consecutive weeks, in the  
Jacksonville Republican, a Newspaper pub-  
lished nearest this county, a copy of which  
must be posted upon the court house door of  
this county.

T. S. COOPER, Plaintiff.

W. E. SMITH, Jailor.

June 11, 1864.

## Committed

To the Jail of Jacksonville, Cal-  
houn County, Alabama, on the  
10th day of June, 1864, a negro  
boy who says his name is JOE, and  
that he belongs to Col. Robert Young,  
of Tramp county, Ga. Said boy is a-  
bout 28 or 30 years old, 6 feet high,  
square build, black, and weighs about  
160 or 170 pounds.

The owner of said boy is hereby no-  
tified to come forward, prove property,  
pay charges and take him away, or he  
will be dealt with agreeably to the sta-  
tute providing for such cases.

W. E. SMITH, Jailor.

June 22, 1864.

## Administrators Notice.

LETTERS of Administration having been  
granted to the undersigned on the estate  
of Calhoun county, Alabama, on the 26th  
day of April, 1864; Notice is hereby  
given to all persons having claims against  
said estate, to present them within the  
time prescribed by law, or they will be  
barred; and all persons indebted to said estate,  
are requested to come forward and make payment.

J. W. LEONETTER,  
J. W. WHITESIDE,  
Adms.

## NEW GOODS AT OXFORD.

WE are receiving a good assort-  
ment of

Coffins, Cotton Cards,  
Oxandies, Factory Cotton,  
Jackets, Bid Domestic,  
Handkerchiefs, Hosiery, Spool thread,  
Pins, Needles, Buttons, Blacking, To-  
bacco, Pipes, Soda, Indigo, Madder,  
Copperas, Alum, Spice, Pepper, Salts,  
Extr. of Logwood Snuff, and Numerous  
other articles.

The Prices like everything else are  
High.

But we offer nearly everything  
**CHEAPER**  
than any other house.

Call on  
A. OBERDORF & Co.  
Oxford Ala.

## Executor's Notice.

LETTERS Testamentary on the Estate of  
L. Martin Ashburn, deceased having been  
granted to the undersigned by the  
Probate Court of DeKalb county, Ala. on  
the 23rd day of May, 1864; Notice is hereby  
given, to all persons having claims against  
said estate to present them, legally authen-  
ticated, within the time prescribed by law, or  
they will be barred; and those indebted to  
said estate will please make payment.

MARY A. ASHBURN, Ex'r.

June 11, 1864.

## Committed

To the Jail of Jacksonville, Ala on  
the 5th of June 1864, a negro boy,  
who says his name is AUTHOR, and  
that he belongs to Henry Logan of Mis-  
sissippi, and runaway from his young  
master at Dalton, Ga. said boy is about  
25 years of age, and weighs about 155  
or 160 pounds, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches  
high, yellow complexion, left his master  
about the last of April.

The owner is hereby notified to come  
forward, prove property, pay charges  
and take him away, or he will be dealt  
with as the law directs.

W. E. SMITH, Jailor.

June 11, 1864.

## Yarn & Cotton Cards.

To Exchange for WOOL,  
By BLUM & FRANK.

May 14, 1864.

For the

## Pocket Book Lost.

C. C. Porter lost a pocket Book ei-  
ther at Blue Mountain or on his way  
home, by way of Mrs. Montgomery's on  
Cane Creek, on the 6th May, contain-  
ing a note on Wm. B. Wynn, for  
\$5,000, also a certificate of deposit in  
the Selma bank for \$3,500, also one of  
\$1,000, in favor of Mrs. S. A. Sep-  
pington, & other papers and some mon-  
ey also, 2 certificates of railroad land  
entries.

All persons are forewarned from trad-  
ing for any of said Papers, & any per-  
son finding and conveying it to me, or  
informing me, will be suitably rewarded  
This 11th, May, 1864.

C. C. PORTER.

## Broke Jail

At Jacksonville, on the night of  
Monday 20th June, 1864, four white  
men

One named John T. Lewis, confined  
on a charge of murder. He is about  
5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, fair skin, blue  
eyes, 47 or 48 years old.

Daniel E. Robertson, committed for  
horse stealing—dark complexion, black  
eyes, about 5 feet 6 inches high, 28 or  
30 years of age.

James A. Robertson, committed for  
horse stealing, is about 6 feet high, 23  
years old, rather light complexioned dark  
hair and eyes.

Thos. Drake, committed for horse  
stealing, about 5 feet high, dark com-  
plexion, about 35 years old.

John Gray, committed for horse  
stealing, about 30 or 35 years old, 5  
feet 7 or 8 inches high.

A reasonable reward will be paid for  
the apprehension of the above named  
persons, or for information leading to  
their recovery.

W. E. SMITH, Jailor.

June 22, '64.

## Committed

To the Jail of Jacksonville, Cal-  
houn County, Alabama, on the  
10th day of June, 1864, a negro  
boy who says his name is JOE, and  
that he belongs to Col. Robert Young,  
of Tramp county, Ga. Said boy is a-  
bout 28 or 30 years old, 6 feet high,  
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160 or 170 pounds.

The owner of said boy is hereby no-  
tified to come forward, prove property,  
pay charges and take him away, or he  
will be dealt with agreeably to the sta-  
tute providing for such cases.

W. E. SMITH, Jailor.

June 22, 1864.

## Administrators Notice.

LETTERS of Administration having been  
granted to the undersigned on the estate  
of Calhoun county, Alabama, on the 26th  
day of April, 1864; Notice is hereby  
given to all persons having claims against  
said estate, to present them within the  
time prescribed by law, or they will be  
barred; and all persons indebted to said estate,  
are requested to come forward and make payment.

J. W. LEONETTER,  
J. W. WHITESIDE,  
Adms.

## NEW GOODS AT OXFORD.

WE are receiving a good assort-  
ment of

Coffins, Cotton Cards,  
Oxandies, Factory Cotton,  
Jackets, Bid Domestic,  
Handkerchiefs, Hosiery, Spool thread,  
Pins, Needles, Buttons, Blacking, To-  
bacco, Pipes, Soda, Indigo, Madder,  
Copperas, Alum, Spice, Pepper, Salts,  
Extr. of Logwood Snuff, and Numerous  
other articles.

The Prices like everything else are  
High.

But we offer nearly everything  
**CHEAPER**  
than any other house.

Call on  
A. OBERDORF & Co.  
Oxford Ala.

## Executor's Notice.

LETTERS Testamentary on the Estate of  
L. Martin Ashburn, deceased having been  
granted to the undersigned by the  
Probate Court of DeKalb county, Ala. on  
the 23rd day of May, 1864; Notice is hereby  
given, to all persons having claims against  
said estate to present them, legally authen-  
ticated, within the time prescribed by law, or  
they will be barred; and those indebted to  
said estate will please make payment.

MARY A. ASHBURN, Ex'r.

June 11, 1864.

## Committed

To the Jail of Jacksonville, Ala on  
the 5th of June 1864, a negro boy,  
who says his name is AUTHOR, and  
that he belongs to Henry Logan of Mis-  
sissippi, and runaway from his young  
master at Dalton, Ga. said boy is about  
25 years of age, and weighs about 155  
or 160 pounds, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches  
high, yellow complexion, left his master  
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The owner is hereby notified to come  
forward, prove property, pay charges  
and take him away, or he will be dealt  
with as the law directs.

W. E. SMITH, Jailor.

June 11, 1864.

## Yarn & Cotton Cards.

To Exchange for WOOL,  
By BLUM & FRANK.

May 14, 1864.

For the

## Tax Notice.

I am authorized to receive four per  
cent. bonds for all Taxes to be paid in  
1864, including the Taxes of 1863, re-  
maining unpaid. When the bond  
certificate offered in payment is great-  
er than the Tax to be paid, I will return  
the difference, by assigning other cer-  
tificates or bonds. The Tax payer paying  
any fraction under 100 dollars.

In cases where tax of several tax-payers  
is less than one hundred dollars,  
several may unite in payment of their  
taxes, with one bond or certificate.

Notes of the denomination of five  
dollars will be received as new currency  
until 30th June, 1864.

H. A. EARNES,  
Collector 14th  
District.

May 7, 1864.

## Administrators Notice.

LETTERS of Administration having been  
granted to the undersigned on the Es-  
tate of J. W. Watkins, decd. on the 21st day of  
April, 1864, by the Probate Court of Cal-  
houn county, Ala.; notice is hereby given to  
all persons having claims against said estate  
to present them legally authenticated, with-  
in the time prescribed by law, or they will  
be barred; and those indebted are requested  
to make payment.

G. B. DOUTHIT,  
J. P. WATKINS,  
Administrators of said Estate.

April 23, 1864.

## Administrators Notice.

LETTERS of Administration upon the estate  
of W. S. Fletcher, late of DeKalb  
co. deceased, having been granted on the 12th  
day of April, 1864, by the Judge of Probate  
court of DeKalb county, Ala.,







"The Price of Liberty is eternal Vigilance."

WHOLE NO. 1434

## Tax Notice

**H** practice of Law, will will practice together, except in CRIMINAL CASES, in the counties of Calhoun, Tallegona, St. Clair, Randolph, Cherokee and DeKalb. Jan. 12. '64



RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Six months, in advance, \$2 00  
Three " " " " " " 1 00  
One " " " " " " 50

Rates of Advertising.

One square of 10 lines or less, first insertion, \$2 00  
Each subsequent insertion, 1 00  
Announcement of candidates, State office, 10 00  
County " " " " " " 5 00  
Circulars of candidates, per square, 1 00  
Omittees charged for at advertising rates.

Impressment Notice.

I am again called upon to furnish for this County slaves to work on the fortifications at Mobile. I am instructed to select only the males from 17 to 50 years of age. The only way that I can arrive at the number of slaves in the County is from a census in each neighborhood. I therefore earnestly request and require all persons who have in their possession three or more slaves from 17 to 50 years, to notify me of the same by the 20th inst. Any person who has slaves liable to be impressed, and does not, informs me of the same, will be liable to be arrested, when found out. I will take it as a special favor from all persons to notify me of the male slaves in their neighborhood. All communications confidentially made.

W. F. BUSH.

June 7, 1864. Imp't As't Calhoun Co.

We have discontinued hundreds of papers within the last few months, and will discontinue hundreds more, unless our terms are complied with. Of those discontinued, not one in fifty has come forward to pay up, and we are unable to trust them. We are now unwilling to have been discontinued long before they were. In discontinuing papers for nonpayment, no offense is intended, and those who wish them continued know very well their remedy—let them pay up. We are furnishing our papers now, upon terms less than the value of the blank paper, and they cannot expect us to furnish them on credit, with the additional risk in many instances of getting nothing, as our past experience abundantly proves.

I have a small lot of SALT CARDS, for exchange for Produce. July 9, 1864. T. P. RENFRO.

The friends of P. M. PHILLIPS, announce him as a candidate for Commissioner of Roads and Revenues for Calhoun County—election 1st Monday in August next.

The friends of JOSHUA DRAPER, announce him as a candidate for Commissioner of Roads and Revenues for Calhoun County—election 1st Monday in August next.

The friends of CARTER BOOZER, announce him as a candidate for Commissioner of Roads and Revenues for Calhoun County—election 1st Monday in August next.

The friends of DAVID SIEBER, announce him as a candidate for Commissioner of Roads and Revenues for Calhoun County—election 1st Monday in August next.

We are authorized to announce E. B. STEPHENS, Esq., as a candidate for Commissioner of Roads and Revenues for Calhoun County—election 1st Monday in August next.

We are authorized to announce A. D. WILKINS, Esq., as a candidate for Commissioner of Roads and Revenues for Calhoun County—election 1st Monday in August.

We are authorized to announce ROBERT McALPIN, Esq., as a candidate for Commissioner of Roads and Revenues for Calhoun County—election 1st Monday in August.

We are authorized to announce Capt. ISAAC P. MORRIS, Esq., as a candidate for Commissioner of Roads and Revenues for Calhoun County.

The friends of G. B. DOUTHETT, Esq., announce him as a candidate for Clerk of the Circuit Court of Calhoun County.

**IMPORTANT**—Orders have been issued from Montgomery, Ala. last for ordering all organized and partly organized companies of Reserves, and for local defence and special service in the State into camps immediately, at Talladega, Selma, Montgomery, Natchez, Pollard and Mobile; otherwise they will be arrested and sent to camps of instruction for assignment to general service.

**The late Raid in Alabama.**  
At the present (Wednesday morning) we are only enabled to give a few general facts from the great mass of rumors and floating news:

No news of even an intended raid reached this section, until the Yankee's reached Asheville. From there they pressed on rapidly to Greensport, crossed at the ferry and ford before, before a sufficient force could be collected to abstract or delay them. Gen. Clanton met them with a part of his forces, a considerable desultory fighting ensued, in which he lost in killed and wounded about 35, among whom were five out of seven his staff officers. On the Yankee loss we have heard no estimate. Contrary to general expectation they passed about 13 miles below this place, leaving Blue Mountain and Oxford to the left, and went directly to Talladega. They burned in this county the Morrisville iron works, some cotton gin, and near Middleton about one hundred bales of cotton, 50 of which belonged to W. W. Crook, and the balance to various others.

We learn they were very mild at Talladega, burning only the railroad depot, after dividing the public stores among the citizens; which we presume they will restore, knowing it to be Government property. The conscript camps were burned by order of the commandant. No other injury was done to the railroad at any point. From Montgomery they passed down to Sock

apathy, there taking the left in the direction of West Point. Gen. Clanton with reinforcements from Gen. Pillow and others were said to be two hours behind them and other forces before them, so that it is highly probable they come to "grief" before they can either cut the railroad or reinforce Sherman. The Yankees were under command of Gen. Rousseau and from the best we can learn, numbered from 15 to 2300.

**Brownlow Calling for Help.**  
In a late speech made by Brownlow in New York, he says:

"If I had the power, sir, I would arm and uniform the Federal householders, every wolf, and panther, and catamount, and tiger, and bear in the mountains of America; every crocodile in the swamps of Florida and South Carolina; every negro in the Southern Confederacy, and every devil in hell and pandemonium."

No doubt he may need all these recruits and reinforcements before he succeeds in subjugating the South. "Birds of a feather will flock together." In a savage nature the aid invoked, would be fit associates for Brownlow's murderous, thieving, robbing crew; but it is a slander on the beastial and reptile races, to say that they would volunteer in such a war, with such associates.

In conclusion Brownlow thus declares war against his maker:

"We can whip the Southern Confederacy; we can take in France and England, the whole civilized world, and I want to carry it on and on until we whip out all G. D's creation."

For the Republican.

Many voters would be glad to have the opportunity to vote for Capt. I. P. Morgan, for Commissioner of Roads and Revenues; believing that he would discharge the duties of the office with energy, ability and impartiality to every section of the country. The western side of the county has never had a Commissioner.

The following named parties, are transferred from Capt. Myers Company of Talladega, to Capt. B. O. Ramey's Company of this county—and are hereby ordered to report immediately at Talladega, Alabama to Capt. Ramey.  
Matthew Alexander, Eliza Calhoun, P. C. Grady, G. W. Harris, James M. Kelly, L. B. O'Grady, G. W. Burgess, Harrison Buckner, Phillip Hazell, Andrew Jackson, H. H. Nash, E. J. Wells.

LETTER FROM JUDGE ROBINSON, OF LOUISIANA.

To my Constituents:  
You will very soon be called upon to discharge the Duty of selecting a representative to the ensuing Congress, from the 11th district to the State of Illinois. Preliminary to this, however, that political party with whose confidence I have long been honored will no doubt in convention, designate a chosen standard-bearer. I desire to say to you that I am not a candidate for reelection. This announcement I make thus early and publicly in justice to the people of the district on whom will devolve the choice of my successor, and especially to those distinguished gentlemen whose names have been mentioned in connection with the place, and whose eminent fitness for high public station the people are not so prompt to perceive and to appreciate.

Next to my estimation of that popular confidence which has been manifested, in repeated elections by regularly increased majorities, do I regard that earnest and unselfish counsel which I have received from those eminent men of the district to whom the people instructively turn in times of public peril. And here I might close this communication, but I will not do so without a few words of counsel to those whose good opinion I prize second only to the preservation of the country. So to become a private citizen, the evil minded will have fewer pretext to impute to me a motive to advance my own preferment, or gratify the cravings of a mean ambition.

What I have ever believed are the motives of your rulers, in the conduct of the war, or the inevitable tendency of the civil and military policy of the government, and the final results which that policy would certainly produce I need not now repeat. My opinions are well known to you, to whom they have been often and fully expressed, and they are still unchanged. Time and these great events which are passing into history are fast indicating my judgment and confirming my fears. I, therefore, dismiss the past. It is of the future—that immediate future in which is involved the life of our country, and the preservation of public liberty, that I would speak.

The Administration has resulted in much more than a failure. To denounce it as infamous, might be regarded as the language of mere passion; to characterize it as impetuous is only repeating the admissions of its partisan friends; to stigmatize it as corrupt is but reiterating the sworn statements of unwilling witnesses who have deposed to the truth only that they might escape the pains of perjury. History cannot render it more odious than it is now, among honorable men who are cognizant of its crimes; but time will leave it neither apologist nor defender. Its guilt will be confessed by posterity, and should it be retained in power, the evidences of its criminality will be manifested in the broken fragments of a dismembered Union. I frankly tell you; there is but one hope for our country—

a facile hope, it is true—still a hope. It is expressed in these brief words—*a change of administration.* Re-elect Mr. Lincoln, or fill his place with any man, I care not how eminent he may be, who indorse the policy of the Administration, and a restoration of the Union in the States becomes that instant possible. I repeat, a change of rulers, and a total change of policy, civil and military, must precede the remotest possibility of saving the country.

Every dollar now being expended by the President is treasure thrown away; every soldier who falls beneath our country's flag from this time forward, dies in vain. Every step which the Government has taken for nearly two years past, has but increased the obstacles to Union and peace, and why? Because the civil and military policy of the Administration is now directed, not to the suppression of the rebellion and restoration of the Union, but to its subversion and overthrow. This is not the language of mere inference. I but repeat the avowals of the dominant party in Congress, and the official and other declarations of the President. Your rulers are tending to disunion with as much certainty as the leaders of the rebellion. The only difference is, that one party has drawn the sword of open rebellion, and marches straight forward to the work of overthrowing the Constitution—the other, falsely pretending to be the defenders of the Constitution are now nearly intent upon subverting its plainest and most fundamental provisions, and erecting, by military power, a totally different government upon the ruins of the old. What signifies the passage of congressional laws of dividing the lands of the people of the South among their own slaves, or the slavish adherents of the President? What is the effect in the rebellious States, of presidential edicts, abolishing slavery, arming the slaves, and placing them as guards over their own women and children?

What, I ask, is the significance of these things to the thoughtful student of history? What the effect upon the great body of the people of the Southern States? Let our recent disasters in the South give answer. Or, if you prefer it, inquire of the who fought at Murphersboro' at Chickamauga, and Chancellorsville. And, if the voices which come up from the ensanguined battle field leave you still in doubt, not for a while the part of the good Samaritan to some of our ever crowded hospitals, and ask our sick, wounded and dying to account the murderous conflict of the last few days. These terrible battles have left a defiant foe in your front—a foe yet unconquered, in my judgment unconquerable, while so long fanaticism and cowardly rule our councils. I repeat that the war is no longer waged to put down the rebellion and restore the authorities of the Federal Government over the rebellious States. Had this been contentuously the sole purpose of the Administration, and means justly commensurate with such an end would have been adopted and continued, the war would long since have been over.

But a directly opposite course has been pursued—a course calculated, if not designed, to unite the great body of the Southern people in resisting a policy in which they beheld their total subjugation and enslavement. By this means thousands of the Union men of the South have been driven into rebellion, while those who are still out of the rebel army exorcise the very names of those by whose orders and connivance they are robbed and degraded under their country's flag. All classes are warring in resisting what they regard as degradation and on avowment. Every heart is stirred by vengeance and hate. The old and the young have rushed indiscriminately into the ranks of rebellion. Within the last few days I have seen among the prisoners we have captured more striplings and aged, gray haired men, walking side by side to the prison house I read in the features of which we have heard so much. Mangled, scorched and defaced, the traces of those privations and sufferings which would appal the hearts of men less brave and sincere than they. They believe them to be right, and in this is the secret of their power. In numbers they are a mighty nation; in area they are an empire. They are united as no revolutionary or rebellious people have ever been united before. The President and his friends, his policy and theirs, have thus united them. And now I ask you to point me to a page in all history which records the subjugation of a people thus numerous, thus sincere, thus united and brave.

Again I say, it is not now, as in the beginning a question of subduing a rebellious faction—that was first rendered impossible, and then the purpose abandoned. It is now a war of subjugation, in which the Southern States are to be subverted, overthrown, and if need be, erased from the map of the world; a war in which if one tenth of the people in the particular localities—the meanest tenth—will swear fidelity to the President or some of his straws, like Andy Johnson, of Tennessee, falsely swear that they "ardently desire" the freedom of their own slaves, then, and in that event this "one-tenth," (though heretofore the worst of rebels,) are to govern the remainder of the people. And those who advocated such an insane policy, and require our soldiers to fight and die for its enforcement, tell us they desire peace. The people of the South, I repeat, will suffer extermination before they submit to such degrading terms. They will fight with more than human courage before they quietly submit to the occupation of their homes by their

own slaves, or the hungry jackals who are proposing to migrate from the North. But suppose we so far succeed as to disperse their armies, occupy their chief cities, appropriate their lands and people their habitations, will these things bring peace?

Will we then have a restoration of the Union whose firmest and independent supporters rested in mutual memories, for vengeance and respect? The voice of all history, the lesson of all experience, the plainest dictates of common sense, answer with an emphatic no. In every mountain gorge, on every hill-top, in every valley, in every city, and hamlet, the fires of hate will burn ever, while a badge of social or political inequality remains. Each and every neighborhood will teem with invisible champions, who will teach their descendants the religion of unending hate for those they will regard as oppressors and foes. Every roadside will be a theater of murders and assassination; every cavern will echo the bloody tradition of the past, and every occupant of an abandoned farm or sequestered home will die the moment a Federal guard is no longer at the door. But I will not further enlarge upon a theme so suggestive of crime and blood. It shows, however, that when such terrible scenes are so distinctly visible in the immediate future we should not disregard the warnings which precede such calamities to public liberty, to civilization, humanity and religion throughout the world.

The dagger, I repeat is imminent. The clouds which precede the tempest of destruction are visible to all—their thunders are distinct audible to all those who are willing to hear. We all admit that safety is above party, the preservation of our country above all price. Our only reliance is upon the people; and when such momentous issues are involved, surely we cannot appeal to them in vain. Do not delude yourself with the belief that the taking of Richmond will end the war or facilitate peace. There was a time when such a result was of the first importance, but that time has passed. Our occupation of New Orleans, Newbern, Norfolk, Nashville, Memphis, Vicksburg and Little Rock, has demonstrated the little importance of such surrenders in a war of such gigantic proportions. I do not fully share the general confidence so loudly expressed in the ability of Gen. Grant to take Richmond, but should he do so, the beginning of the end will, I fear, be as far off as before. But should he fail to take Richmond, and be driven north of the Rappahannock, what then? I repeat, what then? I have put the question, and I will not shrink from the responsibility of answering it. I doubt not, in this event, the President and the great body of his partisan supporters will become, the loud mouthed advocates of peace.

Their party cry will then be "Peace and Secession." "Secession" will lose for the time its significance, and throughout the army of Abolitionists, contractors, and loyal leaguers the cry of peace and separation will be heard. The whole power of Government, upon the idea that having failed to subjugate or exterminate the barbarous slaveholders of the South, it will be antiquated and so far longer to live with them as equals and friends. You may believe me extravagant in my views. I assure you I but speak what I believe—they are the words of soberness and truth—opinions deliberately formed, and expressed with all the seriousness which so grave a subject cannot fail to inspire.

Not is the military situation the only thing which induces my apprehensions and fears. Financially, we are on the verge of ruin. Our public debt has reached a figure which almost baffles our powers of calculation. Four thousand millions!!! History invain attempts to unfold a page on which to trace its parallel. And it is increasing at the rate of three millions per day! The hour of settlement must come. To think of payment preposterous as impoverished people in all coming time. Heavens! though sustained by numerous precedents, will leave a blot on our national escutcheon which no necessity can justify, which the roll of years can never erase. Bankruptcy repudiates terrible words, as alternatives they are presented to the honest child of toil. Before him lies the dim domain of poverty; behind the footstep of the tax gatherer is heard. But I forbear the attempt further to lit the veil of that future which lies beyond.

Again I say, our last earthly reliance is upon you—upon the people. Let good men of all parties join in one united effort to rescue our country from impending ruin. Believe not, because I gladly return to that private life which, "when vice prevails and impious men bear sway," is the post of honor, I shall be indifferent or inactive in the approaching conflict. In becoming again a private in the ranks of the party of the Constitution, I have lost none of my former ardor and zeal. The maintenance of the prize for which we struggle—the preservation of constitutional liberty—is enough to inspire us all with renewed energy, and with that courage which increases with the dangers to be endured. Let it all be true to the Constitution of the country. Let its entire preservation be our sole motto. We will then deserve success, and to deserve is to be assured of victory.

Your fellow-citizen,  
J. C. ROBINSON.

Washington on June 1st, 1864.

Latest by Telegraph.

Peterburg July 9  
The Washington Chronicle of the 9th received.

Great excitement North in consequence of a raid  
Martinburg with large quantities supplies has been captured.  
The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad was badly injured.  
It is supposed Ransom captured Rebel cavalry and Early the day. It is believed the Rebels took Hagerstown on the 6th, found an extensive raid into Pennsylvania. Sigel is again safe by timely flight.

Richmond, July 9  
The Herald of the 6th contains details of the fight between the Abolitionists and the Keasage. The Atlanta in an unseasonable condition.

Sumner's official report says he fired at five times after striking the Rebel rudder was disabled during the battle. The crew displayed the bravest. The shot that did the damage struck the water line, knocking out bunkers, and the water soon ran out.

A French Government frigate was from Cherbourg to assist, but after all the survivors were rescued.

Richmond, July 9  
Increase excitement in Washington the statement that 40,000 Rebels approaching—that city. Lincoln called out militia of adjoining States.  
A Harrisonburg telegram says excitement here is intense in view of Breckinridge's raids in the direction of Chambersburg. One report states Breckinridge has 20,000 men, and whipped Sigel.

The Baltimore Gazette of the 9th says Martinsburg, Harper's Ferry, Point of Rocks have fallen in hands of the Confederates. The Union army at these places.

Gov. Curtin issued a proclamation calling for 12,000 men for one day.  
Lincoln has made requisition Governor of New York for the number.

Hagerstown was occupied by the Federals on Wednesday, the Rebels retreating to Gettysburg.  
God in New York on the 6th.

Richmond, July 9  
The arrival of the 7th says the forces arriving at Harper's Ferry support Sigel, who holds the heights.

The whole of Sigel's corps is on the upper Potomac.  
Winston says Sumner sent a challenge to the Keasage as he wanted to fight her.  
The Keasage received thirteen raking shot in her breast, and one hundred round shot remains in her after stern port.  
A large sum was subscribed to buy a sword for Sumner.

Petersburg, July 9  
The Washington Chronicle of the 10th contains full accounts of the invasion.

Gov. Bradford's superb countenance 6 miles from Baltimore, streets Avenue and several others were burned, by Harry Gillem. 10th. Bradford's library and papers were all consumed.

This caused the dispatches to be sent by relay.  
The Gaspowder Bridge of the Philadelphia Railroad was burned the 11th, also 9 cars and the Baltimore is now cut off telegraphic and railroad communication except to Washington, and stations exist that this will be so.  
Bradford's house was burned of tardy Johnson in for the burning of Governor's residence.

The house of Cockran, was burned.  
The Secessionists in Baltimore very confident and say that will be shelved if not captured.  
Two morning trains from Philadelphia were overhauled at miles from Baltimore and Franklin captured. One is reported captured.

The last dispatches from say the rebel cavalry were of the city; and that the line of battle near the out on the 7th street road of Washington.

Sunday afternoon, there on a cavalry from 3rd and 4th, during which the driven back 5 miles.

Rebel soldiers were falling on the route of the city.

The Chronicle editor within sight of the Capital is thundering defiance at the authorities of the city.

More  
Gen. Maury has received dispatch.

Toronto, July 9  
The enemy are in direct on of R. P. [Signed]  
Private advices report and the enemy badly loss was as severe.  
The particulars are. Farrer was unexpected by two hundred of the were left in Kentucky able to join Morgan. Forrest, the next day.



WHOLE NO. 1435

**H**AVING associated themselves in the practice of Law, will practice together, except in CRIMINAL CASES. In the counties of Calhoun, Talladega, St. Clair, Randolph, Cherokee and DeKalb. Jan. 12, '06



